FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say Abou Their Old Campaigns.

[The Editor desires communications for publican in the Fighting Them Over and Picket Shot columns. Comrades are requested to write frequently, legibly, briefly, to the point, on one side of the paper, and with each subject on a separate sheet. If articles are of importance copies should be kept, in case of accidental loss. Matter for these columns should be of general interest to all old to retreat that night. soldiers and historically as accurate as possible. The briefer a communication the sooner space can

HOOKER'S ERRORS.

Grave Mistakes which Insured the Result at Chancellorsville.

regiment, but, it being the only one present army, that Hooker's brilliant strategy had in that battle, I deem it my duty to correct | contributed to bring disgrace upon the Army the impression upon his part that the 3d of the Potomac. Md. was forced by the enemy to retire from | But by the abandonment of Hazel Grove

after the war some of the officers of the 4th | tion for fine discriminating powers.

upon them by the official records, which are | 3d Md., Dorsey's, Md. not always correct, and am prepared to explain the conduct of the 3d Md. on that occasion, which I did to Gen. Doubleday so satisfactorily that he thought it his duty to A Story About Grant-The Officer with the correct the history of Chancellorsville which he had written. In this he had placed the blame of the defeat of May 3 upon the right number, at least, of Maryland regiments, and ascribed to the 3d Md. the defeat on that day, as he had put upon Gen. How-Corps upon the second day.

I learned that Gen. Howard also had written an article for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. in which he blamed the 3d Md. I am not surprised at his throwing the odium upon sttention from his "culpable neglect" to protect his flanks, which were naked and

The 3d Md. is not to be made the scapegoat for all the blunders perpetrated by Generals either in command of the Army of exposing the errors that led to the most disgraceful defeat to which the Army of the Potomac was ever subjected, and propose to apply to them the rules of the Articles of War, in which they were educated at the expense of the Government and they had adopted as a profession.

The first blunder which led to a train of disasters was committed by Gen. Hooker when he sent out his cavalry on that wildgoose chase after Lee's communications, by which he expected to bag his army, after he | know!" had demolished him by his grand strategy, which he boastingly proclaimed when he had taken up a position in the bushes of the Wilderness. It reminds one of the old fable of skinning the lion before he is taken.

By sending his cavalry away Hooker virtually put out his own eyes, and groped around the bushes as a blind man. If Hooker did it on that eccasion at his own expense. If he had kept his cavalry with him, Stenart could never have discovered to conceive in his fertile brain the flank movement that made him illustrious and Hooker ridiculous as a General.

By keeping his cavalry well to the front lested the feat of moving 20,000 men across | and save that much from capture. the front of an army at least 80,000 strong without being observed, until the rear of his column had passed; for the road he used would have been in possession of his cavalry, and that would have prevented the atlight such a hazardous movement within two miles of Hooker's army.

The next blunder was in dividing his ville by two separate columns, thus giving | Adjutant, 6th Md. Lee the advantage of interior position, and depriving himself of the advantage of superior numbers, to a great extent, and enabling Lee to meet him at the point of contact with something like equality of numbers.

whole affair was that of Hooker calling upon Sedgwick to save him from Lee, when he had taken six corps along with him with which he was going to capture Banks's Ford. But he ignominiously failed, while Sedgwick with one corps alone moved against stance. Lee's victorious forces, and drove them before him until he reached Banks's Ford, which was Hocker's objective point. The work of the Sixth Corps is the only brilliant episode in the whole campaign, and why they were not routed and captured is the greatest compliment that could be paid to the ability of Sedgwick, and proof of the

fighting qualities of the Sixth Corps. If Hooker had fought his men and extended his right flank, he would have secured the road over which Jackson moved to turn his right flank while it might have been in the air, it would not have gone up in a balloon as quick as it did on the Plank road, for it is hard to find a weaker position than that chosen by Hooker for the Third and Eleventh Corps, as it rested against no gatural obstacle to an advance upon the front of the enemy, and was not refused. Neither was any troops in reserve upon this the weakest point in his line.

As to Hooker's tactics, they were as faulty as his strategy. After lapsing into a "pasof the Twelfth Corps, from their position, and left Hazel Grove at the mercy of Jackson; which, being the key to Hooker's position, was only saved by Pleasonton with his cavalry and artillery. They proved to Jackson that it would not be safe to continue his advance up the Plank road, and if the Third Corps had been upon that road

of day or night terrors, which Dr. Hamlin ascribes to the Eleventh Corps. Sickles would no doubt have taken advantage of the time gained by Bushbeck's Brigade, of the Eleventh Corps, to move his corps back so as to form his line of battle to face the west and to conform to the line of works of Williams's Division, of the Twelfth Corps.

Jackson would not only have been checked other portion of the forces comprising the (as he was by Berry's Division, of Sickles's Corps,) but the battle would have had a different ending if Hooker had not lost his nerve to such an extent that he was willing to abandon the Third Corps to its fate and

The worst thing Hooker did was to send road; this would have retained Hazel Grove, over it. with pickets between Lee and Jackson, and DESIRE to correct the statement of the First and Fifth Corps as a wedge be-Comrade Hathaway concerning the 3d | tween the right and left wing of Lee's army, | Gen. George W. Getty, was on the right of Md. at Chancellorsville, to which he and with anything like the spirit manifested ascribes the defeat of Berry's Division | by Grant or Sheridan, Lee would have found on May 3, 1863. He did not name that himself in the same fix, with a divided

the works held on the Plank road near Fair- he not only lost all the benefit that he would have derived from it for enfilading Jack- the Sixth Corps. Once awake for them It appears that his statement is based | son's right flank if he continued to advance upon the report of Col. N. B. McLaughlen, along the Plank road towards Fairview, who commanded the 1st Mass., to which the | without he resorted to that grand turning comrade belonged, who, in his official report. | movement along the dirt road to the White | loose away down at the left, and apparently did not name the right regiment, but gave | House, which, Dr. Hamlin informs us, we | a moment later a rider came down in the the 4th Md. as the number of the regiment | were saved from by the death of Stonewall | darkness to Headquarters, and immediately that had abandoned the works and given Jackson, who, it appears, went out to reconthe rebels a chance to enter the lines, by noiter, with his staff acting as cavalry. A which they enfiladed that part held by man who was foolish enough to do what Napoleon never did, in the dark, deserved the This report, or a copy of it, was sent to fate he met, and if he had escaped, the "foolthe Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, and | killer" would have suffered in his reputa-

Md. wrote to Gen. McLaughlen to inform | When Hooker massed his artillery at Fairbattle, and that it must be the 3d Md. to by placing his infantry in the ravine in front which he referred, and asking him to correct of it, so that he could not use "grape and it with the Adjutant-General. He did not | canister" upon the enemy when they adof their officers spoke to me on the subject | the enemy, who were massed in front of the | for our position and to save the Army of I told him the 3d Md. served under Gen. 3d Md., that he sent a staff officer to order | the Shenandoah. McLaughlen near the close of the war in | them to retire behind his guns (even before his brigade, and that he thought so much | the enemy had reached his works), thus of that regiment that he did not want to making a gap in his lines that the rebels say anything to reflect upon their reputation | were not slow in taking advantage of, and for courage. He believed, no doubt, when his artillery could not rout them out of there.

he made his report, the Maryland regiment | By thus inviting the enemy to come into (which he had named the 4th) had run | the door that he had opened in an "official away and let the enemy in upon his flank. | manner," he simply capped the climax of I not only wish to place Gen. McLaugh- such a series of stupid blunders that it is a also to relieve them of any reflection cast | as an organization. - JOSEPH F. CARTER,

RECOLLECTIONS.

Black Stallion. Sany reminiscence of Gen. Grant at this day will be gladly read by old soldiers. I will give one. On Sunday morning, June 19,

1864, the gallant old Sixth Corps was near ard the blame of the rout of the Eleventh | Bermuda Hundreds. It was a beautiful June morning. Some of the boys had on "biled" shirts and had a little polish on their shoes, and aimed to look fine. Among this number was Bill Myers, Drummer, Co. A, 6th Md., and some more of the drummers of the regithat regiment if it would serve to distract | ment, Bill had been a newsboy in Baltimore, and in fact had about 99 per cent, of heed the warnings of his superior and fail- | the genuine street arab in his get-up-quick ure to take even the ordinary precautions to | witted, ready for any question that might

be presented. On this particular sunny morn Bill and some of the boys were fixed up, and were loitering just outside of the fortifications, having fun of some kind. Presently along the Potomac or any of its corps. We claim | comes Gens. Grant, Meade, and Butthe right not only to defend the reputation | ler. They rode within a very few feet of of that regiment, but also the privilege of where Bill and his brother-drummers were for the cavalry had come and they improved desire, and that I can give free. If they do the officers they all came to a salute. The Generals returned the salute, and Gen. Grant turned to Bill and asked :

> "Drummer, where do you belong?" Bill replied, saluting: "To the Sixth Corps."

The General then said: "Well, Drummer, where is the Sixth Corps going?" In an instant he got his answer: "'Deed I don't know, sir. Gen. Grant ought to

Gen. Meade or Butler remarked to the General that he had gotten a good reply to his question, and they all looked back at Bill to see where it came from. The answer was to the point so much that they and all the boys near had a good laugh over it. It created quite a little fun for all of the boys at the time. Bill is in Baltimore, Md., to-day, the axiom that "Cavalry are the eyes of an | not instructing Gen. Grant, but filling his army" was never demonstrated before, then | place in life like the bright boy he was then. On the morning of June 15 or 16, '63, when Gen. Milroy was forced to evacuate Winchester, after he had given orders for the the weak and exposed condition of his right | Colonels to take charge of their regiments flank, and therefore could not have given | and do the best they could, I went back on Lee the information which enabled Jackson | the field to get the Surgeon of our regiment. While near a fence on the pike I saw a wounded cavalry officer sitting in a fencecorner. A handsome black stallion was grazing near him, and as I saw his condition Bionewall could not have executed unmo- I was sorely tempted to mount his stallion

I was told that his name was Capt. (or Lieutenant) Bind, of the 14th (or 15th) Pa. Cav. He had a gold watch and chain, which showed plainly as he reclined in the fencecorner. The rebels were only a short distempt of Jackson to execute in broad day- tance away. I have often wondered what became of him, and if this should fall under his observation I should like to hear from him, as I am the officer who stopped and army and moving upon Lee in his position | talked with him only a few minutes before between Fredericksburg and Chancellors- he was taken prisoner.- J. H. C. Brewer,

INTO ATLANTA,

And What the 5th Conn. Did on the Way There.

But the most ridiculous thing in the HE 5th Conn. had the honor of being the first Union regiment to march through the streets of the Gate City being under fire of the enemy 116 days continuously, holding its ground in every in-

> The old 5th, of the First Brigade, First Division, Twelfth and Twentieth Corps (Hooker's Ironclads), built miles upon miles of breastworks and never fought behind them. It was never driven from any line of battle, except at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862, where, having captured the key to the field, it was left unsupported, and was assailed on its front, right and left flanks by a force its superior in the proportion of ten

It ate hardtack and chewed sowbelly, kent count of its coffee, and served its Uncle Samuel four years and three months. It was always ready to stand up and take its medicine, always generous to a fault in giving its friends, the Johnny rebs, all of the lead pills Uncle Sam furnished to distribute to an erring foe; often on the picket-line calling to the misguided Johnny to come in out of the wet, get some coffee, and take the oath. He most always replied back and told us to "Go to ---, and put on the cover," and would punctuate his hot words with the sive defense" he made a double gap in his sharp ping of a rifle-ball. He didn't seem to line by sending away the Third Corps on love his brother in those days. Yet lots of that fool's errand, and Williams's Division, good Yankee blood was spilled to keep the old flag at the top of the mast .- P. P. W.,

> Putnam, Conn. An Asthma Cure at Last.

European physicians and medical journals report a positive cure for Asthma, in the Kola plant, found on the Congo River, West Africa. The Kola Importing Company, 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending free trial cases of the when the Eleventh Corps broke, Hooker | Kola Compound by mail to all sufferers from street, Cincinnati, O. Be sure your tickets sould not have been affected by the disease postal card. A trial costs you nothing.

AT CEDAR CREEK.

from Comrade A. L. Miller, Co. H, 8th N. Y. Cav., claiming that Gen. Custer's command was entitled to more credit We hazard nothing when we claim that | for the victory at Cedar Creek than any

Eighth, Nineteenth, and Sixth Corps, or

What Was Seen by a Member of the 122d

Little Phil's Army of the Shenandoah. I have yet to hear infantrymen saying anything against cavalrymen in the matter of fighting, for they never failed to give us a show (with the bare exception of foraging). The finest thing I saw during my three years' Williams's Division away from the works service was the cavalry charge on (our) left that extended from Hazel Grove to the of Berryville and Winchester Pike, Sept. 19, Plank road, which they could have held un- 1864. It raised the cavalry very much in til Berry's Division came up on the Plank | my estimation, and I have never gotten

On the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, the Sixth enabled Hooker to drive the 30,000 men of | Corps held a position on the extreme right of Sheridan's forces. The Second Division, the corps, and the Third Brigade, Gen. D. D. Bidwell, composed of the 1st Me., 42d N. Y., 49th N. Y., 77th N. Y., 122d N. Y., 61st Pa., occupied the right of the division; the 122d N. Y. the right of the brigade.

Long before daylight we were roused from but not enough to cause any uneasiness in soon fires were kindled and the coffee began to simmer. All at once pandemonium broke we heard the order, "Pack up and fall in!"

During all my term of service I never saw the order obeyed with such alacrity. We were immediately on double-quick, leaving coffee and meat strewed on the ground. We double-quicked across the country from extreme right until we were the extreme left of army, or infantry, halting just below | Union cheers answered rebel yells, and the him that the 4th was not present in that view he seriously handicapped its usefulness | Middletown, and half a mile from the pike. | third day's battle at Gettysburg was fairly The Eighth and Ninetcenth Corps had been knocked out; a continuous stream of their men had run through the marching reply to the communication, and when one vanced. It was to enable him to open on column of the Sixth as we were hurrying

> Everything was Early that morning. As soon as we halted we fronted. You could not see the length of a regiment. A man was sent out from each company in front, but no sooner out than in again, saying, "The Johnnies are coming!"

We had orders to lie down, and then, under the fog, you could see the line of butternut coming on. There was not a shot len in a proper light before the 4th Md., but wonder the Army of the Potomac survived fired until they were within 25 yards of us, He carried him back, put him on the back and then we delivered our volley, which must have been fearfully destructive. Up He finally reached a depot and took the and at it was then the business. I never train for Libby. The writer also wants to TRIBUNE." could compute the time that we were in hear from the young prisoner of dark comthis position, but long enough to lose 57 out of 136 men, and D. D. Bidwell, our brigade commander, killed.

Then as the enemy fell back we fell back in line of battle until our left covered and lay on the pike. Here it was that we were lying behind rudely-constructed works when Little Phil rode into our lines as the first organized troops since leaving Win-

This was not far from 10:30 a. m. As Sheridan rode up to our line on his foamflecked, dust-covered horse, he took off his

"Boys, if I had been here this never would have happened. We will whip them out of their boots and go back to our old camp to-night."

Cheer after cheer floated through the air as that one-man reinforcement rode down the line. Every man felt better and stronger. The bugle sounded the advance, andere long | 511 and 512, No. 56 Fifth avenue, their we saw the disorganized, scurrying fragments of the foe fleeing for safety, and again we had them on the go, and the opportunity playing, and as soon as the boys recognized it nobly.-A. J. MERRIFIELD, Co. A, 122d N. Y., Lysander, N. Y.

> MEN OF A FINE DIVISION. Proud Record of the Organization Led by Richardson, Hancock, Caldwell, Barlow

INCE my letter, "Losses in Brooke's Brigade," was published in your issue of June 1, I have received numerous letters from survivors of the old First Division, thanking me for it, and saying they never saw anything in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE about the old First Division, Second Corps, and had about come to the conclusion that they were all

No, my comrades, there are many of this grand old Division left, but they are all modest, and the division needs no one to toot its horn. It wrote its history on the greatest battlefields of the war. No division in the army has a prouder record. The gallantry of the old division at Fair Oaks. where it turned a rout into a victory; its heroic defense of the "Bloody Lane" at Antietam; the gallant charge at Fredericksburg under Hancock, in which Caldwell's Brigade lost 46 per cent. killed and wounded: the gallant fighting at Chancellorsville; the charge under Caldwell at Gettysburg, July 2, through the historic Wheatfield to the position of the Fourth Brigade monuments, the farthest in advance attained by any troops at Gettysburg; the gallant fighting of the division at Auburn and Bristoe Station; at Mine Run and Morton's Ford: the masterly retreat across the Po May 10, 1864, under a heavy fire and the burning forests; the grandest and most successful charge made by any troops during the war, at Spotsylvania, May 12, by the whole corps, in which about 5,000 prisoners were captured, including artillery, small-arms and colors, and its gallant behavior in many other engagements proved the stamina of its men and leaders.

The division lost in killed and mortally wounded 4,594 men, a loss equal to and sustained.

to extricate it, so it had to be abandoned. Of the 46 regiments, including the heavy artillery regiments, that lost 200 or more men, the old First Division furnished nine, viz.: 5th N. H., 295; 7th N. Y. H. A., 291; 69th N. Y., 259; 28th Mass., 250; 2d N. Y. H. A.,

corps furnished 17. The Government recognized the old divisthe war broke out, and later Colonels and ing the stars of Generals in the Regular Army, bought by your bravery; and if Gen. Barlow had desired Army life there would have been three of them .- THOS. OSBORN.

JR., Lundy's Lane, Pa.

Going to the World's Fair? If you are, go via Cincinnati and the C. H. & D. and Monon Route. The superb train service of this line between Cincinnati and Chicago has earned for the road the title of the 'World's Fair Route." It is the only line running Pullman Vestibuled trains with din-C, H. & D. have issued a handsome panoramic view, five feet long, of Chicago and the World's Fair, showing relative heights of the prominent buildings, etc., which will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 20 cents in stamps. Address E. O. McCormick, G. P. & T. Agt., "World's Fair Route," 200 West Fourth Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

PICKET SHOTS.

T SEE in your issue of April 13 an article From Alert Comrades All Along the

A Daring Deed. UGUST E. ZEITLER, M. D., Sergeant-Major, 109th Pa., Florence, N. J., says that at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Gettysburg, his division (the White Star) confronted Stonewall Jackson's old command. The ground between was scantily wooded with half- among other things, a half-dozen barrels of grown oaks, and there was a space inter- sorghum molasses, as they supposed. Now, vening that a pistol-shot would span. At | during the seven months that our comrade | The three companies mentioned above were this time the firing was desultory. "Sud- and his friends had been the guests of the mustered out at different dates from Aug. 13 denly there appeared among us from the so-called Southern Confederacy, they had to Oct. 1, and the remainder of the regiment rear a young negro, without uniform, but | contracted a chronic hunger. The writer | retained in service until July 12, 1865, when with a musket and a cartridge-belt. He and Lafayette East had a special longing mustered out. It was the first regiment of spoke to no one, but moved steadily and for sorghum molasses about this time, and the Army of the Potomac to re-enlist in rapidly towards the front, soon passing be- their appetites being stronger than their 1864. Thomas A. Smith, the first Colonel, youd the line. Scores of men yelled at him | consciences, they planned to take in one of | was promoted Oct. 1, 1864, to be a Brigadierto come back, that he would be killed, but | the above-mentioned barrels, and incidenthe gave no heed. He sought no cover, but ally to replenish their stock of fractional with a calm dignity advanced to midway currency by supplying the wants of their between the contending lines. Here he fellow-comrades. That night they divested halted, leaned his gun against a tree, which | themselves of unnecessary clothing, and | mustered out by Col. Daniel Woodall, who he climbed. Forty feet or more in the air | waded down-stream. They made a bold | held a brevet of Brigadier-General. The our slumbers by picket-firing in our front, he rested. Now he could see over and be- attack on one of the barrels, but somehow youd the enemy's breastworks, and his pur- the feel of it was not just right, and the 158 were killed, placing it among Col. Fox's pose was clear. The significance of his stuff that leaked out of it was more sticky 300 fighting regiments, with a percentage meant no more sleep that morning, and action was noted by all, for he was doing the than even molasses, and interfered with their of 14.2 in killed. The total number of killed right thing at the right time. For full three stepping around. An examination revealed and wounded was 578, and 121 officers and minutes the negro surveyed the ground. the fact that pine pitch filled the barrels, men died of disease, by accident, etc. At Then he leisurely descended from his perch, and as calmly and fearlessly as before retraced his steps. He gave us information to the effect that the enemy was massing and manuvering behind the breastworks as if to charge us, and then he disappeared. Half an hour elapsed in anxious suspense. Then the enemy appeared in serried lines, their banners waving brightly. Now the muskets from thousands of men volleyed, defiantly some of his regiment.

Where are They?

David Hollingworth, Co. E, 1st U.S. Chasseurs, Fall River, Mass., says that at Fair Oaks he was wounded, taken sick on the field with typhoid fever, and got so weak he could only crawl, having put off going to the doctor until too late. When the Union forces were driven on Saturday, the 31st of May, 1862, he was left behind and taken prisoner. He wants to hear from the man who captured him. While the reb was trying to get him to the rear several Johnnies came up and insisted that the writer should be bayoneted. But the first teb carried the day. of a horse, and then into an army wagon. plexion, hair curly, smooth face, who attended to his wants in the hospital after the fever left him. The young man took his watch, which he had managed to keep from the sight of the rebs by hanging it inside of his vest, and sold it to a rebel guard for \$10 in scrip. With the money he got a quarter pound of tea and some dried peaches. By the time the writer's money was gone he was able to eat the maggotty soup and meat the rebels provided, He was afterward transferred to another room, and never saw his hospital friend again.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE would like to know what has become of the comrade who a few years ago contributed several humorous articles and signed them "Cui Bono."

A. P. Connolly invites all the comrades who come to Chicago to make his rooms headquarters. Says he: "I have plenty of room, writing material, clean towels, combs and brushes, and all information they may not accept my hospitality it will not be my fault. The door is ajar from 9. a. m. until 6 p. m."

A Patriotic Family.

T. D. McGillicuddy, Bradford, Pa., writes: Cranberry Township, Venango Co., Pa., at | pulsed the enemy at that point, but that the age of 15, James Stroupp enlisted in Co. | was not all of the battle. They are willing Fredericksburg; he was captured by a young | work at many places, but they must not rebel, whom he induced to come into our claim too much. lines and join the Union army. Dec. 31, 1863, he re-enlisted in same company as a veteran. He participated in all the engagewas discharged from United States service a conspicuous part in the service: Samuel Stroupp, leader of band in the 105th Pa.; Thomas Stroupp, 83d Pa.; William Stroupp, 11th Pa.; Adam, Israel, and Edward, in the 4th Pa. Cav.; George Stroupp, 16th Pa. Cav. Four of these young men now sleep in soldiers' graves. Adam Stroupp, father of this family, served all through the Mexican war, and the maternal grandfather served in British army during the Revolutionary war."

With a View to Matrimony. F. L. Feighner, Notary Public, Peoria, Ill., writes for Mrs. C. A. Woodrow, that she desires to correspond with comrades, with a view to matrimony. Mrs. Woodrow, he says, is a remarkably well-preserved woman, her children are all married, and she is desirous of marrying again. Photographs and references must be exchanged. No unsatisfactory letters an-

"Crazy Jack." J. Wagley Hill, Fairfield, Ill., is very anxious to learn, by mail, all that any comrade knows about William Newby, otherwise known as "Crazy Jack," who was confined on the south side of Andersonville Prison, near the gate, in a hole in the greater than many whole corps in the army ground. He moved by hopping on the heels Official Records, who was in command at reported missing during the regiment's term It captured 44 stands of colors and as ception of a pair of drawers torn off at the mauga had 397 officers and men actually of Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864, after many guns from the enemy before it lost knee. He would often wallow in the water engaged. The total loss of the regiment in one. It lost its first gun at Po River, where and mud, and he was wounded in the left this battle was two officers and 14 men in March, 1864, to serve three years, but the horses became unmanageable from the ankle and in the head. He is now in killed, five officers and 96 men wounded, was mustered out July 12, 1865. Frank A. fire and smoke, and wedged one gun between | trouble, and his attorneys are desirous of one officer and 24 men missing, and two offitwo trees in such a shape it was impossible hearing from those who remember him dur- cers and seven men captured; making a total

ing and after the war. Circumstances Alter Cases. J. C. V., New York, N. Y. thinks it queer that the 7th N. Y. N. G., which could not parade on Memorial Day, giving as an excuse that they were overworked and wished 214; 148th Pa., 210; 81st Pa., 208; 145th that day for rest, should offer to be reviewed Pa., 205; 53d Pa., 200. And of the 46 regi- by a foreign Princess. "I am not a carper ments in the army losing 200 or more, the at royalty, but do really think that if the 7th wanted to honor royalty they could have done it very readily by parading in honor of ion at the close of the war, and we find Gen. | the thousands of American men (yes, Miles and Gen. Brooke, two civilians when and Kings they were) who gave their lives to preserve our Union. What I say of the Brigadier-Generals in the old division, wear- 7th can be said of several others of our socalled American regiments here in this city, who, through lack of patriotism, allowed the sterling 69th N. Y. N. G., at which most of them laugh, to be the only one which showed the true American spirit on

that day." A Man With a Barrel.

W. R. Gabbard, Co. E. 47th Ky., Aurora, Ark., writes: "In the Winter of 1864, while our regiment lay in Winter quarters, the following incident occurred. The fire of the company was just on top of a little hill, and ing cars between Cincinnati and Chicago. The | the ground was steep for 30 yards below it. | One of the boys placed a barrel, in which he slept, just on the turn of the hill by the fire, and had driven a stake to prevent its rolling down. One night I passed by and heard him snoring. I stopped and looked around, hill it rolled. The fellow staid in the barrel | vening time had been a blank."

until it changed ends and spilled him out. I took to my heels and into my tent I went. But of all the improper language I ever heard, that delivered to the night air by the man with the barrel was the worst. He offered a reward of \$10 to anyone who would Brief Sketches of the Services of find out who did it; but he never found out. The poor comrade is dead now."

Another Barrel Story. G. W. Jones, Co. C. 26th Ind., Turon, Kan. tells of an incident after his being released from confinement at Tyler, Tex., July 22, 1864. Some time in the next month the body of ex-prisoners encamped at Donaldsonville, La. A steamer came to the landing, a quarter of a mile below, and unloaded, not molasses. The boys decided that they Antietam, the first engagement of the regidid not care for a whole barrel of pitch; indeed, what they had on their feet was enough for all their wants, and they sadly of 230. It was attached to Carroll's Brigade waded back to camp, and spent the rest of Gibbon's Division, of the Second Corps, and the night in scouring their feet with rags | was present at the battles of Antietam, and sand. The story got out somehow, and Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysstuck to them even more persistently than | burg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderthe pitch. The comrade wants to hear from | ness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopoto-

They Love the Old National Tribune.

John J. Waggoner, Co. L, 10th Ohio Cav., Jeffersonville, Ind., writes: "I have been a subscriber for more than five years, and I think THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the best friend the old soldiers ever had. I shall take it as long as possible."

J. E. Burkhart, Lamar, Kan., writes: "You are making a brave stand. Those open letters on the pension situation are right to the point, and better or fairer could not be written. They breathe the spirit of brotherly love and true loyalty."

T. D. G. Smith, Co. D, 1st Del., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Let me thank you in the name of several of my comrades in this city for the way you have thrown hot shot into the ranks of the pension-haters. We hope you will keep up the good work. I cannot get along without the dear old NATIONAL service 64 officers and men were lost, two

W. H. H. Benefiel, Sergeant, Co. G, 17th Ind. Mt. Inf., Harriman, Tenn., writes: 'This town is famous for its good citizenship, and is free from the curse of the saloon. Cross Keys, near Port Republic, Raccoon City or farm land can be purchased at a Ford, Gen. Pope's campaign, Waterloo Bridge, have a good, lively G.A.R. Post, composed of comrades from nearly all parts of the United States, who have come here on account of the healthful climate, and away from the cold blizzards of the North and West. So far our fair city has been delightfully exempt from the storms and tornadoes that have swept over so many other parts of the country. So far as we can learn from "the oldest inhabitant" this part of Tennessee has never known a serious, destructive storm. I have recently come here from the cold North to cast my lot with the old vets in the Sunny South."

Benjamin F. Force, 37th Ind., Dit, Mo., writes: "I would say to all Northern comrades wanting homes in a warmer climate that we have a good climate, cheap land, pure water, outside range for stock, and are in the great fruit belt of south Missouri."

Must Not Claim Too Much. Joseph Morford, Orange Hights, Fla., and several other comrades enter an objection to the wholesale statement of Comrade R. I desire to furnish the record of a family | A. Moss that the colored troops beat the of patriotic young men who responded to rebels at Helena, Ark. The colored troops later it was changed to 2d Vet. Cav., and their country's call: On Dec. 1, 1861, in | were in the bottom below the town and re- | served until the end of the war. I, 105th Pa., at Camp Jamison, Alexandria, | to give the colored troops the proper credit Va. He was injured by shell explosion at | for what they did, and they did some noble

Random Shots.

In renewing his subscription Comrade E. ments in which his regiment took part, and | 15th of June always brings vivid recollections of that date in 1864, when he lay at at Pittsburg, Pa., July 25, 1865. The fol- the foot of Kenesaw Mountain wounded Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, lowing-named were in commands that bore twice, and in the hands of the rebels, be- and Second Bull Run. Two officers and 38 ginning an imprisonment which lasted until | men were killed in action; one officer and April, 1865.

Edwin P. Walker, Captain, Co. A, 89th Ill., 4123 Lake avenue, Chicago, was Private, | 142 men. The regiment was known as Corporal, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First | Hiram Barney Rifles, Barney Black Rifles, Lieutenant, and Captain within two years and Schwarze Yaeger. During its service after enlistment. He was on the roll of 219 men were wounded, not counting those honor as a Corporal, and was selected as mortally, and 87 men reported missing. such in the Light Battalion of Willich's Brigade when it went to Tullahoma, Tenn. The comrade served three years.

The 58th Ind.

The regiment was organized at Princeton and Indianapolis, from Nov. 12 to Dec. 22 1861, to serve three years, and re-enlisted at the expiration of its term of service, being mustered out July 25, 1865. Col. Henry M. Carr resigned June 23, 1862, succeeded by George P. Buell, who was brevetted Brigadier-General Jan. 12, 1865. The regiment was attached to Sheridan's Division, of the Fourth Corps, and its total loss amounted to 258 officers and men. Of these, four officers and 60 men were killed in action, and two officers and 192 men died of disease, by accident, or in prison. According to the report of Lieut.-Col. James T. Embree, in the of his hands, and was naked, with the ex- that time, the regiment when at Chickaloss of 151 men. In addition to this there were 18 men slightly wounded who were able to remain in the ranks.

> FATALLY WOUNDED. How Soldiers Act when Stricken Down or the Field.

[Washington Post.] "We have all heard accounts," says Maj. L. T. Morris, of the 3d Cav., "of how men stricken upon the field call upon their mothers, how their thoughts drift back to their old home, and how they die with memories of happy days forcing their way to their lips. I have never seen anything of the kind. My experience with those fatally wounded is that anger and the spirit of strife dominate them to the last, It is possible that if a man lies for many hours unattended, in his delirium he may wander back to peaceful scenes; but generally he will rave against the fate which has overtaken him | three years. Jan. 9, 1865, in accordance and curse his luck so long as there is any

breath left in him. "I recollect that at Gettysburg we charged and captured a Confederate battery which had suffered terribly. Most of the battery was dismounted, and not many people were left to work the guns that were whole. Lying across a gun, face downward, was a young fellow whose gasping breathing attracted our attention. He | Owing to a deficiency in the records we are had been shot through the lung, was choking with the blood, and was dying then. We turned him over. He had had a half hour of agony, and one would have supposed that his thoughts would have been in other places. 'My shot,' he gasped excitedly, 'my shot,' but there was no one stirring. I could not and so passed away. Evidently he had disresist the temptation, so I pulled up the charged his piece just before receiving the would have had a body of veterans that Asthma, who send name and address on a read via Cincinnati, stake and gave the barrel a kick. Down the would which translated him, and the inter-

RECORDS.

Different Regiments.

The 1st Del.

The regiment was organized at Wilming ton, and served the three-months' period and from Sept. 10 to Oct. 19, 1861, its ranks were recruited, and it re-enlisted for three years. Cos. H, I and K, together with the veterans and recrnits of the 2d Del., were transferred to this regiment July 1, 1864. General, and was subsequently killed at Farmville, the last battle of the regiment. Col. John W. Andrews resigned Feb. 6, 1863, and the regiment was commanded when total enlistment was 2,062 men, of which ment, out of 650 men on the field 31 were killed, 182 wounded, and 17 missing; a total moy, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Boydton Road, Hatcher's Run, and High Bridge. It was also present at Auburn, Morton's Ford, Po River, Strawberry Plains, Farmville, and Appomattox. The 29th N. Y.

The 29th N. Y., known as the German Regiment, was organized in New York City, June 6, 1861, to serve two years. It was mustered out June 20, 1863, and the enlisted men whose term of service had not expired were transferred to the 68th N. Y. Adolph Von Steinwehr was its first Colonel, but on Oct. 21, 1861, he was promoted to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and his place was filled by Clemens Soest, who resigned April 13, 1863. When mustered out the regiment was attached to Steinwehr's Division, of the Eleventh Corps. During its entire officers and 40 men being killed in battle or dying of wounds, and the remainder from disease, by accident, etc. Two officers and 101 men were missing, and 12 officers and 148 men wounded who afterwards recovered. The regiment was at Bull Run, near Strasburg, reasonable price, and on good terms. We Groveton, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.

The 30th N. Y.

The 30th N. Y. was organized at Albany, N. Y., June 1, 1861, to serve two years. It was mustered out of service June 18, 1863, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the 76th N. Y. Wm. M. Searing was its Colonel and Morgan H. Chrysler its Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was attached to Doubleday's Division, of the First Corps, and was in the battles of Doolan's Farm, Falmouth, Orange Courthouse, Bowling Green, Masaponax, Gen. Pope's campaign, Rappahannock River, Sulphur Springs, near Gainesville, Groveton, Bull Run, Little River Turnpike, Hall's Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Pollock's Mill Creek, and Chancellorsville, losing in killed six officers and 72 men, 107 men wounded, and 67 men missing. Two officers and 31 men died in prison, of disease, or by accident. June 23, 1863, with Morgan H. Chrysler as Colonel, the regiment was reorganized for mounted service. It was first known as the Empire Light Cavalry, but

The 54th N. Y.

The regiment was organized at Hudson City, N. Y., in September and October, 1861, to serve three years, and went out with Eugene A. Kozlay as its Colonel. Kezlay resigned, March 18, 1863, but was recommissioned Colonel, March 19, 1864. It was attached to Barlow's Division, of the Elev-B. Paul. Worthington, Minn., says that the enth Corps, and was in the battles of Cross Keys, Fremont Fort, Chancellorsville, Waterloo Bridge, Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg, 101 men died in prison, of disease, or by accident; making the total loss amount to

The 189th N. Y. This regiment was organized at Elmira. N. Y., in August and September, 1864, to serve one year, and was mustered out May 30, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. Allen L. Burr, who commanded the regiment when it was mustered out, succeeded Col. Wm. W. Hoyt, who died of disease at City Point, Va., Nov. 8, 1864. It was part of Griffin's Division, of the Fifth Corps. One officer and eight men were killed in battle, and one officer and 70 men died of disease, etc.; making the total loss amount to 80 men. The regiment was at Petersburg, Hichford's Raid, Hatcher's Run, Appomattox campaign, White Oak Ridge, Five Forks, fall of Petersburg, and Appomattox. One officer and 28 men were seriously but not mortally wounded, and none were

The 36th Wis. The 36th Wis. was organized at Madison

Haskell, who went out as its Colonel, was killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. The Lieutenant-Colonel, John A. Savage, died July 4, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg, and until its muster-out the regiment was in command of Lieut.-Col. Clement E. Warner. The regiment was attached to Gibbon's Division. of the Second Corps, and was in the battles of North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, and Boydton Road. Three officers and 182 enlisted men died in prison, of disease, or by accident, and seven officers and 150 men were killed in action or died of their wounds; making a total loss for the 17 months' service of 342 men. The 11th Tenn. Cav.

This regiment was organized in Cocke, Loudon, Greene, and Jefferson Counties, Tenn., from May to October, 1863, to serve with orders from the War Department, it was consolidated with the 9th Tenn. Cav. Col. Isham Young was discharged Jan. 4, 1864, as was also Lieut, -Col. Renben A. Davis, Sept. 13, 1864, the regiment being commanded by Maj. James H. Johnson, who was discharged by reason of consolidation. not able to give the losses of the regiment.

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